CAROLINA OBSERVER.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for 60 cents per
square for the first, and 30 cents for each succeeding
publication. Advertisers are requested to state the
number of insertions desired, or they will be con-
tinued till forbid, and charged accordingly.
Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

Henry L. Jones,

Has this day received, per Steam Boat Henrietta,

A superfine blue and black Cloths, of very fine finish.
A few pieces of rich blue black and jet black Gros de Naples and Gros de Berlin Silks,
Cotton lace Collars and Fiorellas, very handsome,
Some handsome figured Swiss Muslins,
Fine cambric handkerchiefs and long lawns,
Gentlemen's fine white horse-skin Gloves,
Do heavy buck-skin and castor do.
A great variety of gentlemen's super plain and corded Valencia and Brocade Vesting, of the very best quality,
A great variety of plain Swiss, jaconet, mull, cambric, and other Muslins.
All of which will be sold at very moderate prices.
February 2, 1831.—tf

Take Notice!!!

MY Apprentice, *Wm. A Verrell*, who was bound to me by the County Court of Wake county, N. C. until the age of twenty-one years, to learn the black binding business, has runaway. He is about 19 years old, and when he went away was dressed in blue clothes and a drab box coat with capes. Now this is to forewarn all persons, according to law, from harboring said Wm. A Verrel, and caution those that have no acquaintance with him, to be on their guard from trusting him, for experience has taught me that he is a Rogue.

D. LINDEMAN.

Raleigh, Jan. 29, 1831.—13-1m

☞ The Charleston Courier, Savannah Georgian, Georgia Journal, Augusta Courier, and Tuscaloosa Intelligencer, will please publish the above once a week for one month, and forward their accounts to the Editors of the Raleigh Register, for payment.

Caution.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against trading for a note given by the Subscriber sometime in the year 1826, the precise day not recollected, to Isaac Seawell, for $55, due I believe on the 25th of December following. The Subscriber has never received value for the said note and is therefore determined not to pay it.

FREDERICK THOMAS.

Moore county, January 29, 1831. 2wp.

THE NEWLY INVENTED PATENT American Gold-finder.

CONSISTS of two double machines, viz A, a preparative, and B, a cleansing machine Five persons can wash in a full working day, on the American Goldfinder, five hundred bushels of raw earth, and not the least particle of the gold contained therein can escape. The American Goldfinder performs more than twelve rocking machines with twenty persons could accomplish, and only needs as much water as two rocking machines; besides that, the rocking machines often the tenth part of the smallest gold is lost. The best certificates can be shown here; one of them calls this Machine "the labour-saving American Goldfinder." This is then the best gold washing machine of the United States. The invention of the American Goldfinder is of the greatest importance to this country, and can honorably be placed by the side of every other. If it be considered that five persons, in a full working day, can wash five hundred bushels of raw earth, it must be evident that with the help of this machine the least containing goldland, in which there is only obtained 3 cents worth per bushel, must yield a very large gain, which, without this invention, would have been buried in the ground. From this invention important national benefits must accrue, and a large part of the citizens of the United States receive great advantage—for such little containing goldland is found mostly in every country. If it be also considered, that in the many gold regions of the southern States,—Virginia. North and South Carolina, Georgia, &c,—one bushel of earth contains increasing increase from 10 cents to $1 worth of gold per bushel, it may be conceived what profit can be made in one year through the help of this machine: And the increase of this metal is not to be thought of in the age of man.

To prevent every mistake, it must be noticed that the American Goldfinder is not the machine which was noticed in August last in so many newspapers. Mr. Ritter wanted to associate himself with Mr. Eisenmenger, of Richmond—but when he saw, from the gentleman's models, that he could not perform the thing, he withdrew himself. But Mr. Eisenmenger believed the words of the mechanic (I can make the best machine); and on the strength of such assertions published the said advertisements in several newspapers.

The owners of land containing gold, will address themselves to us alone, post paid, where they will receive satisfactory attention, according to the aforesaid description.

In sections of the country, gold is contained in quartz, iron ore, and other stones: the undersigned will make a good machine, by which the gold can be separated from such substances.

They will make contract with owners of lands containing gold who have not the means to help themselves to a property, without having cash for paying for the machines.

The undersigned will at all times observe the most reasonable and moderate terms

I. G. RITTER & CO

No. 263 North Second street, Philadelphia.
January 7, 1831. [13-3w]

Lost or Mislaid,

A NOTE given by Alexander MacPherson with Hugh Priest as security, and Angus Johnson as witness, for two hundred dollars, date not recollected, payable on the 1st January 1832, and bearing interest from the 1st January 1831.

DAVID W. S. McKINNON.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Cumberland County.

David McKinnon personally appeared before me and makes oath in due form of law, that the above described Note was lost or mislaid by him some time in the present month, and that he has not sold or transferred it to any person or persons whomsoever.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, the 26th January 1831.

G. DEMING, J. P.

All persons are forewarned from trading for or using the above note to any person but myself or order.

DAVID W. S. McKINNON.

Cumberland County, Jan. 26, 1831. [12 3tp.]

For Sale,

A NORTHERN BUILT

Sulkey,

with HARNESS.

Apply at the Lafayette Hotel.

Fayetteville, January 25, 1831. [12-3tp.]

Pocket Book Lost.

LOST on Friday the 21st inst., between Wilmington and Col. Jones's residence in Bladen, a black Morocco *POCKET BOOK* which contained two notes on William E. Carver for fifty dollars each, on one of which there is a credit of forty-eight dollars, both made payable to David L. Evans and by him endorsed; also a note for a small amount on said Carver, and some small accounts and bills of my own, and a five dollar bill and some smaller change in money. My name is written in the inside of the Book. A liberal reward will be given to any person who will deliver said Book with its contents to me or the Editor of the Observer. William E. Carver is hereby forewarned from paying said notes to any other person than myself, and all persons from trading for the same.

ISAAC JACKSON.

January 27, 1831. [12-4t]

Administration Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the Subscribers. at the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, held for the County of Cumberland, September Term, 1830, on the Estate of Daniel MacLean, dec'd, notice is therefore given, to all persons indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment, and to all having claims against said estate, to present the same to the Subscribers within the time prescribed by law, legally authenticated, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

JOHN McLEAN, } Adm'rs.
ALEX. D. McLEAN, }

September 23, 1830. §95tf.§

Just Received,

AND for sale by the Subscriber, on account of the Bible, Common Prayer, Tract, and Missionary Society of North Carolina, volume second of the

Works of the late Rt. Rev. John Stark Ravenscroft, D. D.. Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in North Carolina.

ALSO,

A few well executed ENGRAVINGS of the Author.

Life of Bishop Heber.

An assortment of Bibles, Testaments, and Common Prayer Books.

The Churchman's Almanack for 1831.

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, January 13.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT application will be made to the President and Directors of the State Bank of North Carolina, at Raleigh, for a new certificate to issue for 5 Shares of Stock standing originally in the name of Colin Shaw, the original certificate No. 1578, dated December 28th 1820, having been lost

W. B. WRIGHT, *Ex'r*
Jan. 20, 1831.—11-3m. *of Colin Shaw, dec'd.*

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

COLUMBUS COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1830.

Archibald McKay, }
vs. } PETITION FOR SALE.
The Real Estate of John McKay, dec. }

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Watson and his wife Margaret Watson, defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore *Ordered*, That publication be made for six weeks in the CAROLINA OBSERVER, that the said John Watson and his wife Margaret Watson appear at our next County Court, to be held for the County of Columbus, on the second Monday of February next, then and there to file their answer to said petition, or judgment will be taken pro confesso as to them. *Teste,*

CHS. BALDWIN, *C. C. C.*

Just Received in Store,

20 Bags Cuba Coffee.

On board Steam Boat Henrietta, expected to day

25 Hhds. Molasses,
10 do. Sugar.

For Sale by

WILLKINGS & CO.

December 8, 1830.

Fresh Supply of Boots and Shoes.

JUST RECEIVED PER LAST STEAM BOAT,

21 Cases, consisting of men's fine calf Boots and Shoes, thick Brogans, Women's leather welted and Roan Shoes, &c. All of which will be sold as *usual*, at a very small advance on the manufacturer's price. Country Dealers are requested to call at the Brick Store, two doors above the U. S. Bank, and purchase their Shoes at such a price as will enable them to make a fair profit, and have them fresh and of good quality.

Constantly on hand, Cotton and Wool *CARDS* of all numbers and of the best stamp.

AMOS KIMBALL.

January 5, 1831. [9tf.]

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

Deaf and Dumb Asylum.—We could not withhold last week, the expression of our astonishment, in announcing the fact, that there are in this State, *fourteen hundred and sixty six* persons bereaved of those prime blessings of nature, hearing and speaking, and the more we reflect on it, the greater is our surprize. It will be borne in mind, that during the Legislature of 1827, a Society was organized for the purpose of establishing in North Carolina, an Institution for the instruction of Deaf and Dumb persons. A constitution was adopted and signed, and several pertinent and feeling addresses were made on the occasion; one, we particularly recollect, delivered by Dr. Caldwell, elicited great approbation. An Act also passed the Legislature, the same session, incorporating the said Society, and a respectful Memorial was addressed to Congress, praying for a like donation of land as has been granted to similar Institutions in other States. This Memorial was acted upon by Congress, and a bill subsequently passed one branch of that body, for carrying into effect the wishes of the Society; but owing to the want of time, the House of Representatives did not act upon it. It is still among the unfinished business, we hope our Representatives will ferret it out and use their exertions to have it passed. The late examination shows, that we have need of such an Institution, in an eminent degree.

[The Raleigh Star says the number of Deaf and Dumb in the State is 2[illegible] (of whom [illegible] are white and 79 coloured,) and [illegible] as stated by the Register. The [illegible] correct.]

THE STORM.

The last *Winchester (Va.) Republican* says: "Saturday, the 15th January, 1831, will ever stand forth a memorable day in our annals. Never was such a storm before known here, and [illegible] whom we have seen remember [illegible] witnessed one more severe elsewhere."

There was an unusual scarcity of fuel in Winchester, at the time of this snow storm—owing to the bad state of the roads by the previous long continued wet weather. There was great suffering in consequence. The approaches to the town being rendered impassible there was no getting a supply of wood from the country. In this extremity, the Republican says:

"Our townsmen commenced demolishing their out-buildings—embracing stables, dairies, corn-houses, pig styles, &c. Many ornamental trees were cut down; among others, a part of that beautiful row of large poplars on Cork-street, between Loudoun and Cameron. An old oak tree, in the yard of the Hon. Judge White, which had stood there for centuries, attracting the admiration of every passer-by for its majesty and antiquity, also fell beneath the axe; and on Tuesday, the water logs which were taken up during the last summer, and replaced with iron pipes, were distributed among the poor and destitute. It is supposed they amounted to 6 or 8 cords. We have been told of one poor woman who burned her table and bread-tray to keep her children from famishing."

Post Office Robber.—On Monday night, Mortimer Cunningham, the Postmaster at Abingdon, Harford county, Maryland, was committed to the jail of Baltimore, under the following circumstances: For some weeks past, it had been obvious that the mails of Washington, Baltimore, Elkton, Wilmington, and some offices in Delaware, were detained and pilfered by some person entrusted with them, on the line of communication between these places. Measures were concerted between the postmasters of Wilmington, Elkton, Havre de Grace, and Baltimore, which soon established the conclusion that the robberies were perpetrated at some point between Elkton and Baltimore, and resulted in such a manner as warranted Judge Glenn in issuing process against Cunningham on Monday morning, under which he was apprehended and committed as above stated. We understand further, that the warrant of apprehension was issued on the oath of Mr. Grub, of the Wilmington post office, acting as the agent of the Department, who deserves much credit for the activity and address which he used on the occasion. It was not without resistance that Cunningham was taken.

THE KING OF ENGLAND, THE LATE QUEEN AND MR DENMAN.

A writer in the York (Pa.) Republican, whom by his familiarity with not distant occurrances in England, as well as by his polished style, it is not possible to mistake, (Mr. Rush,) thus revives the recollection of the part taken by Mr Denman on the trial of Queen Caroline, in regard to certain opinions imputed to the Duke of Clarence, (now King of England:)—

"The Duke of Clarence, it was strongly rumored, had sought occasions to express himself with warmth against the Queen, pending the investigation. Whole circles in London rang with these rumors. Denman heard them. At first he is incredulous, then incensed. The glow increases in him, as the presumptions accumulate of this outrage upon justice, from a source so high.—Brougham had already spoken; Brougham, who would have thundered out his holy vengeance, and have thundered, as from the mountain, crushing, every where, those whom his magnificent wrath would have struck. But Denman was no great way behind. If not the mighty genius of the storm, he was an attendant, and had caught of the inspiration of its blasts. In summing up, he arrives at the point for noticing these rumors. A palpitating silence ensues. Every ear listens, every eye is fixed. Some members move gently out of their seats, taking up a position to hear the better. At length the advocate, his tone changing, and a dignified, intrepid anger, burning on his countenance, thus bursts forth:—

"My Lords, we have heard, we daily hear, with alarm, that there are persons, and those not of the lowest condition, not confined to individuals connected with the public press, not even excluded from your august assembly, who are industriously circulating atrocious calumnies against her Majesty. Can this be? Is it credible, is it possible? If a Juryman be found to possess any knowledge of the subject under trial, the law tells us that we may call him as a witness to the bar. This is our law in England, and our shield. Come forward, we may say, and let us confront you; let us see if no explanation can be given of what you allege, no refutation effectually applied.—But to any man who could even be suspected of so base a practice as imparting calumnies to her Judges, distilling leprous venom into their ears, the Queen might well exclaim, "*Stand forth thou Slanderer*, let me see thy face; if thou wouldst equal the respectable Judges, and [illegible] what you know. [illegible] art, thou art worse than an assassin; for, while I am meeting my accusers face to face, thou art stabbing me unseen, and converting thy poisoned Stiletto into the semblance of the Sword of Justice!" I would fain say, my Lords, that it is utterly impossible that this can be true; but I cannot say it, because the fact meets me every where. I meet it even in the public papers; and if I had not known of its existence, for the dignity of human nature, I would have held it to be impossible, that any one with the heart of a man, or with the honor of a peer, should so debase his heart and degrade his honor. I would impeach him as a judge, and if it were possible for the blandishment of England to stoop to such a course, I would fearlessly assert, that it is far more just that it should deprive him of his right of succession to the throne, than that all the allegations against the Queen, taking them to be true to the last letter, should warrant your Lordships in passing this bill of degradation and divorce against her."

The house was aghast! A shock went through [illegible] it. The public echoed [illegible] words. Every body knew that the Duke of Clarence was the man. Nobody denied, nobody doubted it. The attack cannot be said to have been masked under a hypothetical case, like Junius's upon the king, or Sir William Wyndham's, in Walpole's time, upon George the II. It was palpable; it was beaming. There was a *flush* all over the house; an impulse of conviction, universal, thrilling.—The newspapers teemed next day, with the orator's terrible denunciation. STAND FORTH THOU SLANDERER, was every where read; STAND FORTH THOU SLANDERER, was every where heard; it was cried about in handbills; in private circles it passed in whispers or in titters; the boys shouted it in the streets; and in the windows of caricature shops, to which thousands flocked, you might read in capitals, under a figure the likeness of which could not be missed, even if an admiral's half dress and the insignia of a prince royal had been wanting, STAND FORTH THOU SLANDERER.

How remarkable this whole incident; I will say how glorious! There is no mistake in my narrative. I have not done, as Livy or Botta, made a speech for Mr. Denman; I have given his own words, from a report of the trial. It does so fall out too, that one of the caricature prints lies before me, with STAND FORTH THOU SLANDERER underneath. THE DENOUNCED has become a sovereign; THE DENUNCIATOR, one of his high officers; appointed by his SOVEREIGN WILL, commissioned by his SOVEREIGN HAND. What a field for full commentary!

Literary Talents rewarded.—The N. York Commercial Advertiser says: WASHINGTON IRVING published his Life of Columbus, History of Grenada, and Abridgment of the Life of Columbus, within the period of 18 months, and received for the Copy Rights $38,000. The Messrs. Carvills paid him $10,000 for his Columbus. We presume no other American ever received so large a sum for his literary labors in the same short space of time, though we have understood that Cooper's last Novels have produced him about $18,000 each. He receives one dollar a copy, for the sales in this country, which vary from 5 to 8,000 copies.

The world is growing honest. We heard of the following praiseworthy act a few days since. A lady of this city, who lost her husband five or six months ago, was called upon by a stranger, who put into her hand a one hundred dollar bill, stating at the same time, that a few years since in settling an account with her deceased husband he had been overpaid that amount.—He had always intended to refund the money, but never before felt himself able to do so. A sudden reverse of fortune had raised him from a state of poverty; and that was all the account the stranger gave of himself. He declined giving his name to the lady.—*Boston Commercial Gazette.*

FOREIGN.

REVOLUTION IN POLAND.

Savannah, Jan. 31.

From London.—By the ship Moscow, arrived last night, we have received the London Times to the 13th ult. containing full details of the RISING IN POLAND, which in part will be found below.

The French Ex-Ministers were removed on the 10th ult. to Paris, in three carriages, escorted by the National Guard. No disturbance took place. They appear to be confident of a favorable result. A private letter from Paris, says there is no expectation that Polignac can be saved.

During the trial of the Ministers, Gen. Lafayette was to command the National Guard in person.

Gen. Clausel was engaged at Algiers on the 23d Nov'r. chastising some refractory tribes. A victory was gained over the Bey of Titery. They took his capital and great treasures in it.

The French Minister of War has ordered the Lt. Generals to hasten the training of the young soldiers who flock from all parts to the army.

A letter from Bayonne (in the Moniteur) says—"It seems that a great movement is now taking place among the troops on the Spanish frontiers. The regiments, it is said, at first received orders to proceed to the interior, but have received counter orders, and will be reinforced. It seems to be the intention of the Spanish Government to form a cordon ready to act at the first signal, which will extend along the whole line."

The death of the Pope is announced in the London papers.

Mr. Benjamin Constant died in Paris at the age of 63.

Lord Granville is appointed Minister to France, vice Lord Stuart.

There has been a general turn out by the Spinners at Aston-under-Line, near Manchester. They had assembled in great numbers near Ashton, over 1000 of them having pistols, &c. which they did not conceal. The general turn out was to take place on Saturday the 11th when over 20,000 persons were expected to be out of employ. The police and military were ready to act.

Express from Paris.—*The Times Office, 8 o'clock.*—We have just received by express the Gazette de France and Messenger des Chambres dated yesterday, and the Moniteur, Galignani, and the other French papers of Saturday, from which we have only room for the following extracts:—

Insurrection in Poland.—A courier, who left Berlin on the 6th inst. has brought the following news from Warsaw, which completes the intelligence we gave yesterday of the recent events in Poland:—On Monday, the 29th of Nov. about seven in the evening, an insurrection broke out at Warsaw. It began, it appears, in the military school of ensigns. The young men, to the number of from 500 to 600, took up arms, and spreading themselves through the town, called the citizens to arms. A multitude of students and inhabitants soon joined them.—They proceeded to the barracks of the infantry and the arsenal, which was taken by ten o'clock. The immense quantity of muskets and sabres it contained were distributed to the people. The insurrection had previously gained the barracks of the infantry. The engineer regiment was the first that rose, and several other regiments soon followed it. The Grand Duke Constantine, on the point of being attacked or surrounded in his palace, effected his retreat upon Praga, with his guard, two Russian regiments, and a regiment of Polish cavalry, who only followed him from a sense of military honor, but who will remain neutral, if the soldiers do not disband themselves, or join their fellow-citizens in a body. The exasperation, for a long time smothered, was so very considerable at the moment of the insurrection, that some Polish detachments, who at the commencement refused to give up their post of arms to the people, were massacred as traitors. Forty-one colonels or majors were killed in endeavoring to keep the troops in obedience. It is added that two aides-de-camp of the Grand Duke were also slain. The opinion at Warsaw was that the defection of the Polish army would become general. The Chief of the Municipal Police and two Russian Generals were killed. The German General Hauch and Count Stanislaus Potosky were also killed in seeking to rally the troops. The military chest and the house of the Paymaster-General were plundered. Gen. Klopiecki has taken the command of the Polish troops, and endeavouring to restore order. It is said that he has already 16,000 troops of the line under his command. The French tri colored cockade was adopted at the beginning of the insurrection, but it was soon replaced by the Polish cockade. A corps of National Guards is organized. The Council of Administration established by the Emperor of Russia, in conjunction with Prince Lubeski, Minister of Finances, Prince Adam Czartorinski, and Prince Michael Radzivil, form the Provisional Government, and have issued a proclamation, in which they acknowledge the rights of sovereignty of the Emperor Nicholas, but on condition that the separation of the two states shall be complete, and that no Russian military corps shall keep garrison in the kingdom of Poland.

"On the arrival of the news from Warsaw at Berlin, the Prussian funds fell from 91 to 82. At Frankfort, the Austrian funds experienced a considerable fall.

"We hear that the numerous Poles, who inhabit Paris applied yesterday to the Ambassador of Russia for passports for Poland, which were refused them.

"Commercial letters from Riga of the 26th ult., state that numerous bodies of Russian troops had passed through that town, and the Imperial Guard were expected. The total number of forces intended to be put in motion was said to be between 200,000 and 300,000 men. The cause assigned for this display of force is singular enough; namely, the necessity of being prepared to regulate certain differences that had arisen with respect to Galicia."

London, Saturday Dec. 11, half past seven o'clock.—An express has been received from Paris to day, bringing a confirmation of the news of an insurrectionary movement having taken place at Warsaw. The substance of the intelligence is precisely the same as that which reached us yesterday from Holland, but no particulars are given. There is however, no doubt as to the fact of an insurrection having broken out, and of the insurgents having obtained the first advantage. The object is to rid Poland of the Russian yoke, and restore it to its former independence.

It is stated that the first symptoms of insubordination manifested by the Polish troops was in consequence of an order for them to march towards the Prussian frontiers, to which obedience was refused: and, on an attempt being made to punish the act of insubordination by bringing in the Russian regiments, a desperate engagement took place, in which the latter were repulsed with great slaughter. It is said that no less

has 38 Russian officers, of different ranks, fell in the conflict. The defeated troops are stated to have been pursued into the court of the palace in which the Archduke Constantine was, who was exposed to much danger, and, as has been already mentioned, effected his escape with great difficulty.

Commercial letters received in London on the 10th by the Dutch mail, were not of a pacific tendency. They state that the government was actively preparing for a contest, and that it was expected the army would be augmented to 90,000 men.

The news of a change of Ministry in England, has had a great influence in favor of the constitutional cause in Spain; and private letters say the King was treating with influential political parties, for the adoption of such measures as may prevent further civil commotion; a recognition of the late colonies, and an arrangement with national creditors.

The papers contain many accounts of the burnings of barns, stables, grain ricks, &c. some of the perpetrators had been tried and punished by imprisonment.

On the Liverpool and Manchester Railway the week before the 13th Dec. the Meteor Engine with a train of carriages travelling at night, with a pilot engine as usual, (which by mistake had got far ahead,) came in violent contact with a stone wagon crossing the road. The Meteor was advancing 20 miles per hour, and was within ten yards of the wagon before it was seen. The engineer immediately shut off the steam, and the guards of the different carriages applied the brake to the wheels; but, before these operations could produce any effect, the engine came in contact with the wagon, and passed over it, crushing it completely down. The engine itself was thrown entirely off the rails, and ran partly down the embankment, but was there stopped, by the persevering exertions of the engineer and the guards, all of whom behaved with the utmost courage and presence of mind. One of the wheels of the engine was broken to pieces, and the engine otherwise very seriously damaged by the concussion.

Revolutionary movements have taken place in most of the cantons of Switzerland. They are detailed at length in the French papers; but the results do not seem to have been of much importance. The Gazette de Lausanne of the 3d Dec. mentions that Switzerland was resuming a more cheerful appearance, and that tranquility was returning. At Zurich, Lucerne, Argau, &c. new compacts were forming, ameliorations promised, guarantees given, and government had yielded to the general feeling.

London, December 11.—COTTON—The purchases of Cotton up to yesterday was 520 Surats, ordinary at 4¼d; and fine 5¼d; 270 Spanish good fair at 6¼; by public sales this day 3600 bales Surat mostly good quality and of the new crop. The attendance of buyers was not numerous it being generally presumed the importers would hold the good for full rates, about 2500 of that quality were consequently bought in at 5¼ a 5⅜d. For the inferior kinds there was a good deal of competition and about 800 bales ordinary to middling sold at 4½ a 4 7-8. 300 bales good fair to fine 5¼ a 6d. In Rice there is no alteration.

FIVE DAYS LATER.

By the Packet ship Sovereign, Capt. H. L. Champlin, which arrived at New York from London on Sunday, the editors of the *Standard* have received London and Portsmouth papers of the 19th December.

The most important item of intelligence, is that of an insurrection at Warsaw, and the fleeing of the Grand Duke Constantine from that city, beyond the Vistula. There can be no doubt that the Poles are about making a desperate effort to throw off the iron yoke under which they have groaned since the dethronement of Stanislaus, and the defeat of Kosciusko. The tyranny established by Catharine the Great, and perpetuated by her successors is about to be resisted; and if not successfully, at least for a long and bloody season.

Nor is this all. The Rhenish provinces of Russia are in commotion. Austria begins to assume a more warlike attitude.—Switzerland is in arms, and there are evident signs that an appeal will be made by more than one nation to the infallibility of Artillery. The last accounts from Warsaw, are to 4th December at which time a provisional Government had been established in that city, on principles more hostile to the Russian government than had been originally avowed, and active measures had been taken to resist attack.

"At the beginning of 1829, the kingdom of Poland (i. e. the Russian Province so called, of which Warsaw is the metropolis) contained 4,088,289 souls exclusive of the army. The increase since the year 1825 had therefore been 383,983. The Jewish portion of the inhabitants had been almost universally located in distinct quarters; they amounted to 384,263 individuals. The extent of property insured in the Warsaw Assurance Office was 420,000,000 guilders (£33,250,000) in value. Warsaw itself possesses a population of 186,554 souls, independently of a garrison of about 15,000 men, and of this population 30,146 are of the Israelitish faith."

The London Court Journal of the latest date says—"We can state confidently, that up to the present moment, the news of the Polish insurrection, has not produced any marked change in the tone and bearing of the Ministers of the three powers, relative to the affairs of Belgium." The same paper states, that "the greatest enthusiasm prevailed at Paris on the subject of the anticipated foreign aggression. It is calculated that in the course of one week, 1,200,000 troops, including the National Guard, will be in an effective state. Notwithstanding the pacific tone used by the Minister of the interior in the last sitting of the Chamber of Deputies, persons in this country who have access to the best sources of information, *entertain strong doubts as to the eventual preservation of peace.*

Bell's Weekly Messenger of 19th Dec., (latest) says—"The disposition of France at this moment is evidently warlike, and under the pretext of defending herself, she is preparing to make aggression upon others. The present stock jobbing ministry are indeed ill disposed to war, but the proposition made by Lafayette in the Chamber of Deputies, on Tuesday last—"that in case Austria or Prussia should interfere in the affairs of Poland, it would be the duty of France to prohibit them," was received with loud acclamations."

The London Courier of the 19th Dec., says,—"We are happy to say that the accounts received at the Home Office for the last few days, relative to the state of the country, are of a favourable nature."

Bell's Messenger of 19th states, that the question of reform was agitated from one part of the country to the other; and petitions were daily appearing in Parliament, urging Ministers to fulfil their pledges on this subject.

The committee on the Evesham election have turned out the sitting members—Lord Kennedy, eldest son of Lord Casilis, and Sir Charles Cockerell, a large dealer in money; declaring that they have both been guilty of bribery,—guilty of tempting a number of their fellow subjects to betray a high constitutional trust, and to disgrace themselves and the house of commons, and to bring shame upon the order to which the noble and wealthy personages so (most justly) dismissed from their seats, had hitherto been considered as belonging

The trial of the ex-ministers of France was going on on the 15th December, and it was supposed would last about eleven days. and that the Peers would require at least 24 hours to deliberate on the Sentence.

London, December 11.

A conference of the Representatives of the Great Powers, on the affairs of Belgium, was held yesterday at the Foreign Office, which was attended by Prince Lieven, the Russian Ambassador, Prince Esterhazy, the Austrian Ambassador; Prince Talleyrand the French Ambassador; Mona Falck the Ambassador from the Netherlands; Baron Bulow, the Prussian Minister, and Viscount Palmerston. The Ministers assembled at two o'clock in the afternoon, and continued in deliberation till half past six o'clock in the evening.

House of Commons, Dec. 17.

THE COLONIAL TRADE BILL.—Mr. P. Thompson proposed that the second reading of this bill should be postponed until after the recess, on account of the various interests which were involved. During the holidays he would consider the subject, and see whether any measure could be prepared, better calculated to protect the different parties interested. The 2d reading was then *pro forma* (the bill being understood to be withdrawn) fixed for the 11th of Feb.

PRUSSIA.—It is stated that a revolution has commenced in Prussia. An insurrection, of which the details are not yet known, has undoubtedly taken place at Koningsburg.

The king learned the revolt at Warsaw and the disturbance at Koningsburg, perhaps at the same moment. 30,000 troops are marching on Luxemburg; an army advances towards Potsnam (Posen) and more troops are required in the ancient capitol of the kingdom.

The Duke of Wellington has since he left office, expressed in the house of Lords his direct and unqualified reprobation of the conduct of the brave and noble people of the capital of France, in resisting the foul attempt of a treacherous court to convert a constitutional monarchy into a despotism of which modern history affords no example.

London, Dec. 18.

City, 5 P. M.—17th Dec.—There is a report in the City, which has obtained some credit, to the effect that a great battle had taken place between the Poles and the Russians in the neighborhood of Warsaw. Ten thousand men are said to have perished, and the Poles are supposed to have been victorious. The Emperor Nicholas, it is added, is about to take the command of the army in person. According to a letter received from Berlin, the report there was, that previous to the battle, Constantine sent a flag of truce into Warsaw, offering an amnesty for all that was past, providing they would submit. The answer of the Provisional Government, that, sooner than submit to the dictation of the Russians, they were prepared to die. Russian stock had fallen in Berlin to 81.

SITTING OF THE 14TH.

The discussion was resumed upon the law for organizing the National Guard.

M. C. Dupin, the author of the project, opened by replying, with his usual ability, to all the arguments which had been urged against it upon the preceding day. He concluded by proposing the first article, which was agreed to without a division, and which was to the effect, "That the National Guard is instituted to defend the Charter," &c.

Article 2 ran thus—"The National Guard is composed of all those who do not belong to the army."

M. Salvandy proposed to amend, by extending the age of service from 18 to 60, which was rejected.

A question was then asked, whether the organization of the National Guard was to be by communes or cantons?

The Minister of the Interior—The Government adheres to the division by communes. Our first duty is to maintain peace. We have to-day almost a certainty that peace is assured—(profound sensation.)

A voice—And the affairs of Poland?

The Minister—Our first duty is the interior. Once assured of internal peace, we shall be in a better condition to turn our regards to external matters.

M. Lafayette—I decline to enter into the question of cantons or communes. But if I am asked if you are now to discuss whether all France shall arm, I answer, the question is already decided; the people did not wait in 1789 or 1830 to deliberate, but marched against the enemy—(sensation); we must, therefore, prepare for war, as the best means of securing peace. We cannot hope to make all Europe in love with our institutions; there are those who still look with a jaundiced eye upon the accession of a citizen King to our throne—(new movement.) The revolution of Belgium, the eldest daughter of one great week, may yet excite uneasiness. At this moment you see Poland—(hear, hear) ready to rival in zeal and patriotism the friends of liberty, not only in France, but in all other countries—(fresh movements.)—Poland, (hear, hear) is, perhaps, upon the point of repairing the shame of the last years of Louis XV. and the immense fault which Napoleon committed when he neglected the occasion of restoring that fine country after the three divisions which had destroyed it.—(loud acclamations from the left.) We have announced our rule to be, that we will not allow other Powers to interfere, not only in our affairs, but in the affairs of other countries.—Suppose Foreign Powers should think proper to seize upon Belgium, or to assist Holland, could we look on in cold blood? Certainly not—(loud cheers.) The same thing may happen on the side of Poland. Suppose Austria, prevailed upon by Russia, or for any selfish purpose of her own, was to make herself a party to the quarrel in Russian Poland—(violent murmurs, and marks of disapprobation.)

(Several voices).—This supposition is unreasonable.

M. Lafayette (turning towards General Sebastian) I speak in the presence of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, who knows that the supposition is very natural. Why not place ourselves in the fittest posture for defence?—(cheers.)

The debate upon the remaining articles was adjourned over to the next sitting.

Paris, 14th Dec.

The Ministry has in no way contradicted the noble sentiments expressed on their behalf by General Lafayette this day in the Chamber of Deputies. In fact, it is stated, upon good authority, that at the termination of the interesting proceedings at a Council of Ministers, couriers were despatched to our Ambassadors at Berlin, Vienna and Petersburg, conveying instructions to declare to the three Courts that, in case Prussia and Austria should join Russia for the purpose of subjecting Poland, France would consider such intervention as a declaration of war.

PRUSSIA.—Konigsburg, the territorial capital of Prussia, and a place of considerable commercial importance, has been the scene of commotion—perhaps a revolution. The fact is shortly stated in a private letter from Luxemburg, that the citizens had risen against the Government; that the troops had been called out to repress them—that a sanguinary conflict had taken place, which lasted a considerable time, and the results of which was 300 killed on both sides.

20,000 Prussians were marching upon Warsaw.—The public excitement is at its highest point, and a terrible and sanguinary contest must be the result. It is stated that the fortress of Modlin, situated about 8 leagues from Warsaw, has been taken by the National Guard. It contains an immense quantity of powder.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, Dec. 13.

The fresh supply of Wheat though not large, rather exceeded what has appeared for several weeks past, and that in good condition, was readily taken off at full as high rates as on this day se'night; the secondary sorts were more difficult of sale. The demand for foreign was limited, without any variation from our last quotations. The American Flour appears in more request, and there are many inquiries for Wheat and Flour in bond but there is little or none of either, of good quality offered for sale. The supply of barley continues larger than that of other grain; yet the finest qualities are taken off readily by the malstors at full as high rates as last advised. The distillers are less eager buyers to day, and in consequence the secondary sorts went off slowly. The market is so extremely bare of oats that scarcely a sample of good fresh oats is offered, yet the dealers and consumers resist any attempt to advance, and sales of difficulty were effected 1s. per quarter higher than last Monday.

DECEMBER 17.—The arrivals of Grain, although still moderate, with the exception of barley, have been larger this than for several weeks past; but the prices have not in consequence undergone any reduction. The best English Wheat, on the contrary, found at an improvement of 1s. on Monday's rates, and moderate sales were made of foreign on fully as good terms as were then paid. Inquiries continue to be made for this grain and for flour in bond, but there is very little on sale, and for such as there is holders ask an advance of 4 to 5s. per quarter on the rates paid a fortnight ago; it remains unsold, there being no disposition to accede to the demand. Some fine Dantzic flour was sold to day in bond at 31s. per bbl. Notwithstanding the largeness of the supply of barley, the finest qualities find a ready sale on Monday's terms, but the ordinary qualities hang on hand, and are difficult to quit.

Flour, English sack, 46s. a 50; Irish 46 a 50; American superfine per bbl. 34s. a 36.; Canada 34 a 36.

Selma, Alabama, Jan. 27.

Fire.—On Sunday morning last, our citizens were alarmed by the cry of fire, originating from the Carriage and Cabinet Establishment of Messrs Silvers & Cannte; and owing to the combustible materials with which the house was filled, it soon became a prey to the devouring element. Happily there were no buildings contiguous, and but little air to excite its fury. From an estimate we have seen, the amount of property consumed was about $2000, upwards of $1600 of which was their own individual loss.

It has been variously conjectured with respect to its origin; but from the circumstance of their not having a personal enemy (as we believe) render it probable that it was not the work of an incendiary. Its having fallen on these gentlemen is particularly to be regretted, they having been in business upwards of three years, and by their industry and courteous behaviour, enjoyed not only the confidence but the esteem of the public.

The population of the 6 New England States, by the new census, is 1,954,561, about 20,000 more than the population of New York, and yet the ratio of 50,000 for representation, by leaving large fractions in each state, would give to New England four less representatives than to New York; Maine, Connecticut and Rhode Island, will have each one less at 50,000 than at 48,000 ratio.—Massachusetts, Vermont and N. Hampshire, will have the same number with either ratio, but New England will gain 3, if the lowest number is established.—*Nat. Gaz.*

Remedy for the Lockjaw.—We are informed by a friend, that a sure preventive against this terrible disease, is to take some strong soft soap and mix it with a sufficient quantity of pulverized chalk, so as to make it of the consistence of buck wheat batter—put it into a cloth, or small bag, and apply it to the wound—keep the chalk moistened with a fresh supply of soap until the wound begins to discharge, and the patient receives relief. Our friend stated to us, and implicit confidence may be placed in what he says, that he has known several cases where this remedy has been successfully applied. So simple and valuable a remedy, within the reach of every person, ought to be universally known.

From the Raleigh Star.

At a meeting of the merchants and other dealers of Wadesborough, on the 21st of January, 1831, with a view to take into consideration the debased condition of the small change in this section of the State:

The meeting being organized by calling Col. Alexander W. Brandon to the chair, and Thomas Waddill, jr. being appointed Secretary, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Being sensible of the inconvenience resulting to the community from the encouragement given in this State to the circulation of Treasury Notes and due bills not only of the issues of this State, but to those of other States, as constituting a debased paper scrap currency of false value, and often intrinsically good for nothing, subject not only to fluctuation in value from time to time, but also to that of variation from place to place, and which has flooded the circulation almost to the total exclusion of small silver change, we are therefore desirous of aiding in making use of all laudable means to correct the evil:

Be it therefore resolved, That we, whose names are hereunto subscribed, with a view to improve the currency of this section of our State. more particularly as to small change, do hereby pledge ourselves to each other and to the public to comply with the following resolutions.

Resolved, That after the 1st day of March next, we will not receive or pay out any of the Treasury notes due bills or any bills under the denomination of one dollar of the issues of other States, or of the banks of other States.

Resolved, That after the 1st day of April, we will not pay out in the way of trade or otherwise, any of the Treasury notes of this State.

Resolved, That in order to facilitate the objects of this meeting, and carry into effect the above resolutions, that Thomas Y. Houze, Absolom Myers, Chas. M. Lattimore be appointed a committee to procure from the Mint or elsewhere, such amount of small silver change as may be necessary for their convenience, according to the means placed in their hands for that purpose.

Resolved, That all persons wishing to obtain change are requested to deposite with the committee by the 1st day of March, such amount as they may want in bills equivalent to specie.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in three public places within this county: and that all merchants and dealers throughout the county be requested and asked their co-operation from time to time as may be convenient in these and other salutary measures in correcting the evil of which we complain.

Resolved, That the committee be requested to have these proceedings published in the Star and North Carolina State Gazette, and Cheraw Republican.

ALEX. W. BRANDON, Ch'mn.

THOMAS WADDILL, Jr. Secretary.

Myers & Leak,
E. & C. Hubbard,
Thomas Y. Houze,
Thomas Waddill, Jr. & Co.
Scott & Brandon,
Kyle & Williston,
R. Anderson.

From the Norwalk (Connecticut) Gazette.

THE HARTFORD CONVENTION.

At the late session of the Superior Court of Fairfield, the Hon. R. M. Sherman, one of the members of the Hartford Convention of 1814, was put under oath, and under the pains and penalties of perjury gave a history of the proceedings of that far-famed meeting. The testimony thus elicited is given below.

We believe that this question is now for the first time presented to the public in its present form. This is the first time that a member of that body has been cited before a Court of Justice to answer for its objects and proceedings. Is the history which Mr. Sherman has given a faithful one? Has he in compliance with a solemn oath, told "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth," in this matter? Those who know the personal character and integrity of the witness will know also how to answer these questions. The testimony was given in the presence of a large and respectable audience, composed of men of both political parties interested in the question, and all seem to have come to about the same conclusion in regard to it.

To the Editor of the Gazette—

Previous to the trial of Whitman Mead, on the information for a libel, of which you gave a brief notice in your last number, the prisoner moved the Court for a subpœna, to Mr. Sherman, of Fairfield, Mr. Goddard, of Norwich, and many others, as witnesses in his behalf. It was allowed by the Court, and was served on Mr. Sherman, but could not be, seasonably, on Mr. Goddard, on account of the lateness of his application. One of the articles charged as libellous, compared a recent political meeting at Hartford with the Hartford Convention, and the prisoner supposed that a full developement of the proceedings of that Convention would furnish a legal vindication of the article in question. With a view to such a developement he wished the testimony of the gentlemen above named. At the instance of the prisoner, Mr. Sherman testified on the trial of the case, and the enclosed paper contains his testimony, exact in substance, and very nearly in his language—which you are at liberty to publish.

STATE, vs. WHITMAN MEAD.—*Hon. R. H. Sherman's Testimony.*

Question by the Prisoner.—What was the nature and object of the Hartford Convention?

Answer.—I was a member of that Convention. It met on the 15th of December 1814. The U. States were then at war with Great Britain. They had, in their forts and armies, 27,000 effective men—of those about 1300 only were employed in New England. The war had been in operation two years and a half. We had a sea coast of almost 700 miles to protect, and with the exception of about 1300 men, had the aid of no military force from the U. States. By internal taxes, (all others having become unproductive by reason of the war,) the national government raised large sums from the people within our territory. Direct taxation was the only resource of the state governments, and this had been carried to as great an extreme in Connecticut as could be sustained. The Banks which furnished all our currency, either withheld their accommodations or stopped payment, and the people were embarrassed by a general stagnation of business. Powerful fleets and armies lay off our coasts, and were making or threatening invasions in all parts of our defenceless seaboard. Com. Decatur, with his squadron, had taken refuge within the waters of Connecticut, and attracted a powerful concentration of the enemy's forces on our borders. Castine, if I mistake not, and some other part of the territory of Massachusetts, had fallen into the hands of the British. The New England States, under all these disadvantages, were obliged to protect themselves by their own militia, at their own expense. The expenses of Connecticut greatly exceeded her resources. The duration of the war could not be foreseen, and our credit became exhausted. Attempts were made to borrow money, but without any adequate success. The national Constitution prohibited the emission of bills of credit. In this extremity, while the Legislature was in session, at New Haven, in Oct. 1814, a communication was received from the Legislature of Massachusetts, proposing a Convention of Delegates from the N. England S[tates] to consult on the adoption of measures for their c[om]mon safety.

This communication was referred to a joint c[om]mittee of both Houses. General Henry Cl[ay] and myself were appointed from the upper H[ouse]. He was chairman of the committee. I drew the report, recommending a compliance with the pro[posal] made by the State of Massachusetts, and assig[ning] the reasons at length. This report was publ[ished] by order of the Legislature, and extensively c[ir]culated in the Newspapers of this and other States. Seven delegates were appointed to represent the S[tate] in the Convention. As soon as it was organized, Mr. O[tis] a delegate from Massachusetts, proposed, after a [pre]fatory remarks, that it should be recommended to our several Legislatures to present a petition to the Congress of the United States, praying that they would consent that the New England States, or so many of them as should agree together for their [de]fence, might unite in defending themselves against the public enemy; that so much of the National Revenues as should be collected in these States should be appropriated to that defence; that the amount appropriated should be credited to the United States, and that the United States should agree to pay whatever should be expended beyond that amount. The proposal was approved by Convention. The [other] views had been stated here, before the meeting of the delegates. By the Constitution of the U. S. no such compact for mutual defence could be [made] without the consent of Congress. By thus [docu]menting our immediate resources, and obtaining a national guaranty that the expenses of the war, [if] incurred by the States thus uniting, should be [ulti]mately paid out of the National Treasury, it was supposed that our credit as well as our present [mili]tary resources would be enhanced. A debate was had in the Convention as to certain amendments to the Constitution of the United States, to be proposed for adoption by the State Legislatures. One was that Congress should not have power to declare war without the concurrence of two thirds of both Houses. I cannot, from recollection, detail the proposed amendments; but they appear on the printed report of the Convention, of which I have a copy at my office, which the prisoner may use on the trial if he pleases. A committee, of whom I was one, was appointed by the Convention to draw up that report to present to their respective Legislatures. The proposal of Mr. Otis was adopted with little variation. This report was immediately printed by order of the Convention, and was circulated throughout the country.

Among other things, as may be seen by the report, it was recommended to the Legislatures represented in the Convention to adopt measures to protect the citizens from such conscriptions or impressments as were not authorized by the Constitution of the United States. This resolution originated from a proposal of the then Secretary of War which I believe was not adopted by Congress. The Secretary of the Convention kept a journal of their proceedings. This, as I understood, was deposited by Mr. Cabot, then President, in the office of the Secretary of the State of Massachusetts, and a copy transmitted to Washington and lodged in the office of the Secretary of State of the United States. It was afterwards published in certain newspapers. I saw it in the American Mercury, a newspaper published at Hartford, by Mr. Babcock. The Legislatures of Massachusetts and Connecticut pursuant to the recommendation of the Convention, sent a delegation to Washington to present their respective petitions to the Congress of the United States. The Gentlemen sent from Connecticut were Mr. Terry, Mr. Goddard and I think Mr. Dwight. On their arrival, the Treaty of Peace, concluded at Ghent, reached the National Government, and further measures became unnecessary.

This is an outline of the original and proceedings of the Hartford Convention. There was not, according to my best recollection, a single motion, resolution, or subject of debate, but what appears in the printed journal or report. If any further particulars are requested, I will relate them.

Question by the Prisoner.—Was it not an object of the Convention to embarrass and paralyze the Government of the United States in the prosecution of the war with Great Britain?

Answer.—It was not. Nothing of the kind was done or entertained by the Convention, or, so far as I know or believe, by those by whom it was originated. On the contrary, its principal object was to secure effectual co-operation in that war, as to the defence of the New England States.

Question by the Prisoner.—Has not that Convention been generally reputed in the United States to be treasonable?

Answer.—Much has been said and published to that effect, but without the least foundation. I believe I know their proceedings perfectly, and every measure, done or proposed, has been published to the world. No one act has been pointed out to my knowledge, as inconsistent with their relations to the United States, nor was any such act contemplated by them.

The river Delaware now forms a most imposing and animated spectacle,—the ice-chained waters slumbering on the shore and the hard and brilliant expanse traversed in every direction by flying skaters and sliding pedestrians. We observed yesterday that large boats, laden with merchandise, were drawn round on the ice from wharf to wharf. The booths or tents have been raised as far as the middle of the river, with their flags, add not a little to the novelty and interest of the vivid picture.

Nat. Gaz. Jan.

The Potomac is frozen across its mouth. We observed hundreds passing over to the Maryland shore opposite on Sunday, and as many returning. The country people bring their produce to market, many miles below us on the ice.

Alex. Gaz. Feb.

Interesting to the Ladies.—The Journal of Health strongly recommends simple soap and water, as the best wash for preserving the complexion, instead of the thousand varieties of cosmetic lotions, which are so much used. There are five beautifiers of the skin, viz:—personal cleanliness, regular exercise, temperance, pure air, and a cheerful temper: Let all the pouting beauties ponder on this. The Journal puts a *veto* on the use of distilled liquor, Cologne water, &c., and insists that, to use these as a wash, is to destroy the suppleness, transparency and smoothness of the skin, and to cover it with unseemly blotches.

SIGN PAINTING.

J. VAN WAGENEN,

FORMERLY of New York, offers his services to the Merchants and others of Fayetteville, for the execution of all kinds of Sign and Ornamental Painting. From an experience of many years in the cities of New York and Raleigh, he has no doubt of giving general satisfaction. He will remain here for a short time, during which he may be found at Mc Laughlin's Carriage Shop.

February 3. [15tf]

☞ The new sign at the "Observer Printing Office," is a specimen of his work.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 10, 1831.

e news from Europe cannot fail to strike ttention of the reader. *Another*, and, t says, *still another*, Revolution has ta- lace, with entire success, so far as heard

The sympathies of the people of this ry cannot fail to be peculiarly excited half of the gallant people who have now a noble attempt to retrieve their former cter. But, unaided, it is too evident their cause is hopeless, against the im- e power of Russia. Will they receive om any other power? On this question nds the peace of Europe; and every day to the causes of apprehension that peace not be preserved. Every day brings to some revolutionary or warlike move- , exhibiting a degree of disquietude and bility that may lead to the most momen- results.

The Weather.—We had another Snow on day last, which covered the ground to the h of two or three inches. It is believed such a season of long continued and ex- ve cold has not been experienced in this e for many years. We may hope, how- , that the worst of it is now over, as no severe weather is ever experienced in climate after the middle of February. uring the last ten days, there has been a ter interruption of the mails, than had re occurred. On the 1st inst. very few ers came to hand; on the 2d and 3d, no l north of Petersburg; on the 4th, none th of Raleigh; on the 5th, several of the mails came up, but not the last one due; the 6th, no mail; on the 7th, two or three mails; on the 8th, two mails, but not the latest due; yesterday we had two mails, still not the latest due.

The Southern mails have been tolerably ular.

The roads are said to be in a worse condi- than they have been within the memory man; they afford such an excuse for the ures of the mails, that we do not feel at rty to complain, especially as it is evident t the contractors make very great exer- ns to fulfil their obligations.

The Eclipse.—The Raleigh Register says: medical friend has suggested to us the priety of cautioning our readers against king at the Sun with the naked eyes, dur- the Eclipse on Saturday next. He says Eclipse of the Sun never occurs, without sing great injury to the eyes of numerous ividuals. A smoked glass is but an im- fect defence to the eye. The safest me- d of witnessing an Eclipse, is in a tub of ter, and happily, the attitude of the Sun l *now* be quite favorable to this mode of ervation."

Bank of the United States.—The monthly tements of this Bank for the past year, e been laid before Congress. It appears m that of Jan. 1st 1831, that the whole a- unt of bills discounted, including domes- bills of exchange, was $44,032,057 23. ides $8,674,681 06 of funded debt The ount of Notes issued was $31,972,247 75, which $13,445,360 86. was on hand. The ount of Specie in the vaults of the Bank d its Branches, was $10,808,047 07, be- g $3,200,000 more than at the correspond- g period of last year. The National Intel- ncer remarks upon this fact, that "so great the confidence at present in the paper cur- ncy, that Specie has become a drug. The nk of the U. States, at least, is certainly erburthened with it."

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, the trial of Judge Peck has last been brought to a close. The follow- g is the result, as copied from the National elligencer of the 1st inst:—

On motion of Mr. Foot, the Senate again resolved elf into a Court of Impeachment.

The House of Representatives, with their Mana- rs, and the counsel for the respondent, having me into Court,

Mr. Tazewell, moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That this Court will now pronounce dgment upon James H. Peck, Judge of the District urt of the U. States for the District of Missouri.

Mr. Tazewell observed, that if there were one ember of the Court unprepared for a decision on is impeachment at this time, or preferred any o- er mode of proceeding to pronounce judgment, he ould cheerfully withdraw the resolution.

No objection having been made, the resolution as unanimously adopted.

The names of the Senators were then called over the Secretary.

The Secretary of the Senate, under the direction the Vice-President, read the article of impeach- ent exhibited by the House of Representatives a- inst James H Peck, Judge of the District Court of e United States for the District of Missouri.

The Vice-President rose and said—

SENATORS: You have heard the article of impeach- ent read: you have heard the evidence and the ar- uments for and against the respondent: when your mes are called, you will rise from your seats, and stinctly pronounce whether he is guilty or not guil- , as charged by the House of Representatives.

The Vice President then, in an audible voice, put e following question to each of the Senators in al- habetical order, commencing with

Mr. Senator Barnard: What say you: Is James H. eck, Judge of the District Court of the United tates for the District of Missouri, guilty or not guil- of the high misdemeanor charged in the article of mpeachment exhibited against him by the House of epresentatives?

Each Senator rose from his seat, as this question as propounded to him, and answered as follows:

GUILTY—Messrs. Barnard, Brown, Clayton, ckerson, Dudley, Ellis, Forsyth, Hayne, Iredell, ane, King, Livingston, M'Kinley, Poindexter, Rob- ins, Sanford, Smith, of Md. Smith of S. C. Troup, yler, Woodbury.—21.

NOT GUILTY.—Messrs. Barton, Bell, Burnet, hase, Foot, Frelinghuysen, Grundy, Hendricks, olmes, Johnston, Knight, Marks, Naudain, Noble, iggles, Seymour, Silsbee, Sprague, Tazewell, ebster, White, Willey.—22.

Mr. Benton and Mr. Robinson were excused from oting. Mr. Bibb, Mr. Chambers, and Mr. Rowan ere absent.

The Vice President again rose, and observed—

SENATORS: Twenty-one Senators having voted at the respondent is guilty, and twenty-two that he is not guilty; and two-thirds of the Senate not having voted for his conviction, it becomes the duty of the Chair to pronounce, that James H. Peck, the Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of Missouri, stands acquitted of the charge exhibited against him by the House of Representatives.

The Vice President then directed the Marshal to adjourn the Court of Impeachment; and it was accordingly adjourned *sine die*.

On the 2d inst. Mr. Benton asked leave to introduce the following joint resolution, which he supported in a speech of two hours and a half, against re-chartering the Bank:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the charter of the Bank of the U. States ought not to be renewed.

Mr. Webster called for the yeas and nays on the question to grant leave for the introduction of the above joint resolution; and the vote was as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Barnard, Benton, Bibb, Brown, Dickerson, Dudley, Forsyth, Grundy, Hayne, Iredell, King, M'Kinley, Poindexter, Sanford, Smith, of S. C. Tazewell, Troup, Tyler, White, Woodbury—20.

NAYS.—Messrs. Barton, Bell, Burnet, Chase Clayton, Foot, Frelinghuysen, Hendricks, Holmes, Johnston, Knight, Livingston, Marks, Noble, Robbins, Robinson, Ruggles, Seymour, Silsbee, Smith, of Maryland, Sprague, Webster, Willey—23.

On the same day, Tuesday the 8th inst. was fixed on for electing a Printer to the Senate.

Parts of several days have been spent with closed doors, upon Executive business.

In the House of Representatives, on the 28th, Mr. Verplanck, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill "making appropriation for carrying on certain roads and works of Internal Improvements, and for surveys;" which was twice read and committed.

Mr. Polk, from the Select Committee, to which was referred so much of the Message of the President of the United States, at the commencement of the Session, as relates to the distribution of the surplus revenue, made a report; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Lecompte submitted the following:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the Constitution of the United States, so that the Judges of the Supreme Court and of the inferior Courts shall hold their respective offices for a term of years.

Mr. Whittlesey demanded the question of consideration, which was decided in the negative, 61 votes to 115.

So the House refused to consider the resolution.

On the 29th, the bill to repeal the 25th section of the Judiciary act of 1789, was *rejected*, by yeas and nays, as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Anderson, Armstrong, Arnold, Bailey, Noyes Barber, John S. Barbour, Barringer, Bartley, Bates, Baylor, Beckman, J. Blair, Bockee, Boon, Borst, Bredhead, Brown, Buchanan, Burges, Butman, Cahoon, Chilton, Clark, Condict, Cooper, Coulter, Cowles, Craig, Crane, Crawford, Crockett, Creighton, Crocheron, Crowninshield, John Davis, Deberry, Denny, De Witt, Dickinson, Doddridge, Dorsey, Drayton, Dwight, Eager, Earll, Ellsworth, G. Evans, Joshua Evans, Edward Everett, Findlay, Finch, Forward, Fry, Gilmore, Gorham, Green, Grennell, Gurley, Halsey, Hemphill, Hodges, Holland, Hoffman, Hubbard, Hughes, Hunt, Huntington, Ihrie, Ingersoll, Thomas Irwin, William W. Irvin, Johns, Cave Johnson, Kendall, Kennon, Kincaid, Perkins King, Adam King, Leavitt, Leiper, Lent, Letcher, Magee, Mallary, Martindale, Lewis Maxwell, McCreery, McDuffie, McIntire, Mercer, Miller, Mitchell, Monell, Muhlenburg, Norton, Pearce, Pierson, Powers, Reed, Richardson, Rose, Russell, Sanford, Scott, William B. Shepard, Aug. H. Sheppard, Shields, Sill, Speight, Ambrose Spencer, Richard Spencer, Sprigg, Standefer, Sterigere, Henry R. Storrs, Wm. L. Storrs, Strong, Sutherland, Swann, Swift, Taylor, Test, J. Thompson, Vance Varnum, Verplanck, Vinton, Washington, Weeks, Whittlesey, C. P. White, Edward D. White, Williams, Wilson, Wingate, Young—137.

NAYS.—Messrs. Alexander, Allen, Alston, Angel, Barnwell, Bell, James Blair, Bouldin, Cambreleng, Campbell, Chandler, Claiborne, Clay, Coleman, Conner, Daniel, Davenport, W. R. Davis, Desha, Draper, Foster, Gaither, Gordon, Hall, Harvey, Haynes, Hinds, Jarvis, Richard M. Johnson, Lamar, Lecompte, Lewis, Loyall, Lumpkin, Lyon, Martin, Thomas Maxwell, McCoy, Nuckolls, Overton, Patton, Pettis, Polk, Potter, Roane, Wiley Thompson, Trezvant, Tucker, Wickliffe, Wilde, Yancey—51.

In relation to this vote, the Nat. Int. says: "We heartily rejoice, that the yeas and nays present no defined geographical lines. The heaviest vote against the rejection of the bill was certainly from the South, but the West, and the East too, also lent support to the bill. Maine, New Hampshire, and New York, furnished votes against its rejection; so did Louisiana, Mississippi, and Missouri. Two to one of the votes of Virginia and Kentucky, and half the votes of Tennessee befriended the bill. South Carolina presented but two votes against it, and Georgia not one. Whilst, in the important States of Pennsylvania, Maryland, New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana, Connecticut, Vermont, and Massachusetts, not a single vote was given in favor of the proposed "reform," and in Maine but one vote. North Carolina, though intermediate to two great anti-national States gave a majority of votes against the bill. Counting it off by *States*, the vote stands two to one for the rejection of the bill."

On the 1st inst. the Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Mayor of Georgetown, relative to the distressed situation of the poor of that city, and soliciting the House to grant a donation of some of the wood in the vaults of the Capitol for their present use.

Mr. Washington said he would not take up the time of the House in explaining the necessity for acting immediately on the application just made. The letter sufficiently explained itself, and he should content himself with simply submitting the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Clerk of the House is hereby authorized and directed to cause thirty cords of wood to be delivered to the order of the Mayor of Georgetown, for the use of the suffering poor of that town.

Messrs. Polk and Blair opposed the resolution. Mr. B. contended, that it was not competent for the House to vote donations of fuel for the people of the District. If so, it would have power also to vote millions of the public money to feed and clothe the suffering poor of the District. The House had no right to give away the public money for any such purpose, and if gentlemen were disposed to be liberal, let them be liberal out of their own money. He, therefore, moved the following substitute, by way of amendment, viz:—

"That the Sergeant at Arms be required to deduct from the compensation of the members of this House one day's pay, and deliver said sum to the Mayor of Georgetown to be applied to purchase fuel for the paupers of that town: Provided, nevertheless, that such deduction shall be made from the compensation of such members *only*, as vote in favor of this resolution."

After some further debate, the previous question was demanded and sustained by the House. The effect of this decision being to set aside the amendment of Mr. Blair, the question was put on agreeing to the resolution, and decided by Yeas and Nays, in the affirmative—Yeas 108, Nays 79.

On the 2d inst., on motion of Mr. Craig, the House proceeded to the election of a Printer for the Twenty-Second Congress, on its part.

Mr. Jehnson, of Kentucky, nominated Duff Green.

Mr Huntington nominated Gales & Seaton.

Mr. Forward nominated Wm. Greer; he stated that he was a practical Printer, unconnected with any newspaper establishment, and, in addition, he was an original Jackson man.

Mr. Johnson said he was sorry that the gentleman from Pennsylvania had departed from the usual course on making nominations; and had proceeded to eulogize his candidate. If such a course was requisite, as much could be said in favor of other individuals.

Mr. Doddridge nominated Way & Gideon, and stated that they were not connected with any public print.

Messrs. Johnson, Huntington, Forward, and Doddridge, were appointed Tellers.

The ballots being counted, it appeared that 206 ballots had been given.

Duff Green received	108
Gales & Seaton	76
William Greer	16
Way & Gideon	1
Scattering	3
Blanks	9

So Duff Green was declared to be duly elected Printer to the House for the twenty-second Congress.

A great deal of debate has occurred in the House on the bill for the relief of James Monroe. It was finally amended so as to provide for the payment to him of the sum of $30,000, in full satisfaction of all claims upon the Government, and in consideration of "public services, losses, and sacrifices." In this shape it was likely to pass, with a proviso, however, introduced by Mr. Rencher, that the accounting officers of the Treasury should, upon an examination of his accounts, find so much due to him upon principles of equity and justice.

It is understood that HENRY ASHTON was yesterday nominated by the President as Marshal of the District of Columbia to supersede TENCH RINGGOLD, the old, energetic, and, we may add, popular incumbent.

It is also understood that the nomination of THOMAS MUSSEY, as Collector of the port of New London in Connecticut, in the place of the venerable RICHARD LAW, was yesterday rejected by the Senate, by a very close vote.—*Nat. Int.*

It is understood that the Senate have ratified the Convention with the Ottoman Porte, with the exception of the reputed secret article, granting to the Turkish Government certain privileges as to the building ships of war

We understand that Ingoldsby W. Crawford was on Tuesday nominated by the President to the office of Collector of the port of New London, in the place of Richard Law, and was forthwith confirmed by the Senate.—*National Intelligencer.*

Supreme Court.—The arguments of Counsel were closed some days since, and the Court will probably adjourn the present week. Since our last, William E. Pugh, of Gates county, has been admitted to Superior Court practice.—*Ral. Reg.*

We understand that the Underwriters have engaged the schooner Nestor, of about 140 tons, to proceed to sea this morning, with men, stores and provisions, for the relief of vessels that may be found on the coast in distress.—*N. Y. Amer. Jan.* 29.

The revolution in Poland and disturbed state of that country will materially affect the English Corn Markets, should there be an actual deficiency in the crops in England.—The ports on the Baltic Sea have always been the source from which England has derived her chief supply in seasons of scarcity, and the markets in these ports are almost entirely dependant on Poland for the supply of grain which they afterwards ship. We risk nothing in saying that Great Britain will feel more a privation of supplies of grain from the Baltic (should she need any from foreign countries) than she would from any other part of the world.—*N. Y. Courier.*

From the Albany Argus.

INFLUENCE OF TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.—It is made known from the official returns, that the *domestic distilled spirits* in the city of New York amounted in 1828 to 111,504 casks; in 1829 to 79,913; being 31,591 casks less in 1829 than in 1828; say near 40 per cent. more in 1828 than in 1829.

From official returns, the inspection of *foreign spirits* in the city of New York in 1828 amounted to 2,925,705 gallons; in 1829 to 1,695,838; being a falling off of 1,229,937 gallons—the importations of 1828 exceeding those of 1829 rising 75 per cent.

It is calculated from the returns, that in 1829 the diminution of foreign spirits, passing through the city of New York, for domestic consumption, amounted to 1,471,718 gallons, costing at the wholesale price as many dollars. Of domestic spirits, the diminution has been about two millions of gallons, worth at first cost at least $500,000—the whole making a saving to the community of about *two millions of dollars* at the *wholesale price;* but at the *retail price*, as generally dealt out, who can estimate the saving? When we look at this return, and at the lessened use of this wretched stuff, may we not be permitted to ascribe to this change of habits in our State the unexampled prosperity which prevails throughout every branch of industry?

By last Night's Mail.

Congress.—In the Senate, on the 3d and 4th, some time was spent on Executive business, during which the nomination of Henry Ashton, as Marshal of the District of Columbia, was confirmed.

In the House, Mr. Mallary introduced a bill to repeal so much of the act of last session, reducing the duty on Salt, as takes effect on and after the 31st of December next. This produced a stormy debate, in the course of which, we regret to say it, a member from North Carolina, Mr. Speight, so far abused the confidence reposed in him, as to utter the following abominable sentiments, which are at war with every feeling of ninety-nine hundredths of the people of this State:—

"He spoke of the effects which the measure would have upon the people of the South; and said he warned gentlemen to be cautious in their repeated attempts to keep them down. He denounced the vengeance of the South on the majority of this House, if they persisted in a course of measures like those pursued for some years past. Last year, he said, the lords proprietaries of the United States had been petitioned to reduce the duties on salt, and their prayer was granted. Now it was proposed to restore the duties. Would not such legislation create excitement? Yes, said Mr. S. such a system of robbery and plunder *will* create excitement. Was the South to have no redress of grievances? And when she had thrown herself on the liberality of her sovereigns, and obtained some partail relief, was she to be again subjected to the same burdens? The day was coming when the South would be heard. The oppressive measures under which she labored must be repealed—it will be done—and *shall* be done.—The South was on the eve of a rebellion, &c.

No question has been taken on the bill. An amendment has been offered, to repeal the duties on Salt altogether.

The bill for the relief of Mr. Monroe has passed its third reading.

DIED,

In Wilmington, on the 30th ult., Mr. WILLIAM CRAWFORD, of Moore county, aged 44 years. He arrived in Wilmington on the preceding Friday, with the disease upon him which eventuated in his death.

In Wilmington, on the 2d inst. JAMES USHER, Esq.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED, up to Feb. 2, Brigs Exertion from Philadelphia, Evergreen from New York, Jane from do. Tobago from St. Thomas, Schrs. Superb from Philadelphia, Experiment from Porto Rico.

CLEARED, Brigs Sarah Elizabeth for Surinam, Hazard for Porto Rico, Mary for Demerara, Hercules for New York, Schrs. Ariel for Boston, Good Hope for Porto Rico, Undine for do., Laura for do., Hussar for Charleston, Enterprize for Hayti.

Prices Current at Wilmington.

Steam Mill pitch Pine Boards and Scantling 12 to 14 dolls. River do. 5 to 6. Steam Mill Flooring Boards 15 River do. 8 to 9. Timber, common 4 to 5. Staves, W. O. Hhd. in water, 15. Do. dressed, wharf, 25. Do R. O. Hhd. in water, 10 62, in demand. Do. dressed, wharf, 15 to 18. W O Heading 15 to 20. Shingles 1 25 to 2. Tar in water, dull, 77c. Turpentine do. 1 60 to 1 70. Pitch 1 50. Corn 50c. Rice, 100 lbs. dull, 2 50.—*Recorder.*

PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected Weekly, on every Thursday Morning.

MERCHANDISE.		Quan'ty rated.	From D. C.	To D. C.
Beef, Fresh in Market,	-	lb.	2½	
Brandy, Cogniac, 4th pf	-	gallon	1 40	1 75
Apple	-	do	40	45
Peach	-	do	45	50
Bacon	-	lb	6	7
Beeswax	-	do	18	20
Butter	-	do	15	20
Bagging	-	yard	15	21
Coffee, Prime Green	-	lb	14	15
2d & 3d qual.	-	do	12	14
Candles, Mould	-	do	14	
Cotton	-	100lbs	8 50	9
Corn	-	bushel	65	70
Copperas	-	100lbs	4	4 50
Flax	-	do	15	18
Flaxseed, Rough	-	bushel	1 10	1 20
Flour, Superfine	-	barrel	4 25	5 50
Fine	-	do	4	5
Fish, Herrings (none	-	do		4 25
Mackerel, No. 3,	-	do		4 50
Mullet,	-	do		4 25
Feathers	-	lb.	28	30
Gin, Holland	-	gallon	1 25	50
Country	-	do		50
Ginger	-	lb	10	12
Glass, Amer. 8 by 10	-	50 feet	3 50	
10 by 12	-	do	4 50	
Iron	-	100 lb	4 50	5 50
Indigo, Bengal	-	lb	1 75	2 25
Flotant	-	do		
Lime	-	cask	2	2 50
Lard	-	lb	7	8
Leather, Skirting	-	do	27	30
Sole	-	do	25	27
Bridle	-	side	2 50	3 50
Lead, Bar	-	lb	5	8
Logwood	-	100 lb	2 50	3
Molasses	-	gallon	30	32½
Nails, Cut, assorted	-	lb	6	6 50
Wrought	-	do	18	20
Shingles	-	1000	1 50	12
Oats,	-	bushel	35	45
Oil, Currier's	-	barrel	16	18
Linseed	-	gallon	75	80
Pork	-	barrel		10
Pepper	-	lb	18	
Plaster, Paris	-	ton	7 50	
Powder, Dupont's	-	Keg	7	
Others	-	do	7	
Paints, White Lead	-	do	3 50	4
Spanish Brown	-	do	2	2 80
Yellow Ochre	-	do	2 50	
Rum, Jamaica	-	gallon	1 40	1 75
Wind. Island	-	do	70	80
New England	-	do	45	50
Rice	-	100 lb	3	4
Rags	-	lb	2½	3
Shot	-	Bag	1 50	2
Sugar, Mus. Prime	-	100 lb	10	11
Common	-	do	9	9 50
Loaf and Lump	-	lb	17½	20
Salt, Liverpool	-	bushel	70	75
Turks Island,	-	do	70	
St. Ubes, &c.	-			
Salts, Epsom	-	lb	10	15
Glauber	-	do	5	
Steel, American	-	do	8	9
E. Blistered	-	do	16	19
German	-	do	14	17
Salt-petre	-	do	12	18
Tallow	-	do	7	7½
Tea, Imp. and Gunp.	-	do	1 50	1 75
Hyson	-	do	1 20	
Tobacco, Leaf	-	100 lb	2 25	3 75
Manufactured	-	do	5	20
Tin, ½ x	-	box	13	15
Wheat	-	bushel	80	90
Whiskey	-	gallon	40	45
Wines, Madeira, L. P.	-	do	2 50	4
Sicily Madeira	-	do	1 25	1 50
Teneriffe	-	do	1 50	1 75
Malaga	-	do	70	80

Town of Fayetteville.

PURSUANT to the provisions of an Act passed by the Legislature of North Carolina, entitled "An Act to incorporate a Company styled *The Fayetteville Rail Road Company.*"

Public notice is hereby given, that the Commissioners of Fayetteville will open Books of Subscription at the Office of the Bank of Cape Fear in Fayetteville, under the direction of the Magistrate of Police, for the sum of *Twenty Thousand Dollars*, divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, "to constitute a joint capital stock for the purpose of constructing a Rail Road from some point in the Corporation or Town of Fayetteville, to the Cape Fear River," with the corporate privileges to the subscribers, *for the term of twenty years from the 1st January*, 1831. the said Books of Subscription to continue open from the 2d to the 12th day of March next, both inclusive.

J. W. WRIGHT, *Magistrate of Police.*

February 9th, 1831.

Mrs. Edward Jones's

PRIVATE BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

THE School which has for several years been conducted at Rock Rest, the family residence, is now removed to the vicinity of *Pittsborough*, and the next session will commence on Monday, the 7th of February, 1831, and continue five months.

The very remote situation of Rock Rest rendered it on many accounts inconvenient for a School, while all the advantages of retirement, without any of its inconveniences, are secured by the present commodious and pleasant situation a few hundred yards from the town. Pittsborough and its vicinity, are remarkable for health, being the resort of many families from the low country during the summer months.—The young ladies will be chiefly under the instruction of Miss *Charlotte Jones*, with a competent Assistant.

When it is desired, Young Ladies who have friends in town may be boarded with them. It is proper, however, to remark, that those who reside in the family must necessarily enjoy more opportunities of improvement, and that the customary attentions to them during the intervals of school hours, will not be abated or interrupted on account of the admission of pupils that may board elsewhere.

TERMS PER SESSION

For Young Ladies exceeding twelve years of age, Board and Tuition, $75, including Books and Stationary with all other necessary expenses.

For children under twelve, $70. or $65 if Books and Stationary be furnished by themselves.

Mrs. *Jones* has much pleasure in stating, that in the Musical Department, she has obtained the services of Mrs *Le Messurier*, a lady well known as an accomplished instructress in Music. A practising Piano provided by Mrs. Jones without extra charge.

Chatham County, Jan. 29, 1831. [14tf.]

☞ The Editors of the Wilmington Recorder and Camden Journal will please give the above advertisement a place in their papers for three weeks and forward their bills to this office for payment.

☞Look at This.

For $5 you may get 20,000 Dollars!!

NO mistake. The Ticket is to be had by immediate application at Hewson's Office, Petersburg. Those who stand in need of the 'ready change and all those who have been unfortunate heretofore, are requested to try again. Only $5 to get the snug and comfortable sum of $10,000 or $20,000. The advantage offered speaks for itself and cries aloud, "now is the time."

HERE THEY ARE—*Make choice.*

☞	20,000 DOLLARS,
☞	10,000 DOLLARS,
☞	10,000 DOLLARS,
☞	2,160 DOLLARS,
10 Prizes of	1,000 DOLLARS,
10 do of	500 DOLLARS,
10 do of	300 DOLLARS,
20 do of	200 DOLLARS,

Besides 100's, 50's, 40's, 30's, &c.

All to be drawn on Thursday, 17th February, from the wheels of the New York Consolidated Lottery, No. 4.

Tickets $5, *Halves* $2 50, *Quarters* $1 25.

Orders for the Lucky Numbers, enclosing the cash or prize Tickets (post paid) will meet with the same prompt attention, as if on personal application, and the Drawing forwarded agreeable to directions, recollect and address to

B. W. Hewson,

PETERSBURG—VIRGINIA.

February 4, 1831.

$20 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber on the 1st inst., a Negro Man named

SIMON,

thirty-three or four years of age, about six feet three inches high, very large round the breast and shoulders, large arms, thick lips, large eye-brows, and very knock kneed, remarkably artful. He may endeavor to hide his being knock-kneed by wearing large pantaloons. He formerly belonged to Thomas Armstrong, deceased, and afterwards to Mr. Jarrott, from whom I purchased him. He is a good Cooper, and can use all kinds of edge tools well. I will give the above reward to any person who will secure him in any jail so that I get him again, and all reasonable charges paid.

JOHN MURCHISON.

Fayetteville, Cumberland County, North Carolina, Feb 8, 1831. [14tf.]

Money! Money!! Money!!!

IN ABUNDANCE IN MARKET.

TO owners of Gold Mines, Plantations, and other property. The Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he is daily visited by capitalists, whose funds are great, and who are desirous and anxious of purchasing wholes or shares of properties—improved or unimproved—who wish to become proprietors or partners of gold mining companies—or would loan and invest money at reasonable interest satisfactorily secured—would invest and advance their money in any way, provided they were secured and satisfied of realizing a fair and reasonable interest for the same—therefore those who wish to sell, or mortgage property—or get cash partners, will do well to apply to the subscriber per mail, forwarding every necessary information and insurance accompanied with an advance retaining office fee of 5 or $10—postage in every instance to be paid.

GEO. W. EVERITT, Real Estate, Broker's, Attorney's and General Agent, No. 33 South Fourth st. *Philadelphia.*

N. B.—The South and North Carolina and Georgia papers will copy the above one month and send in their bills. Feb. 2.—14.

Broke Jail,

About the 20th of December, 1830, a Negro Woman by the name of HANNAH. She says she belongs to Gabriel Parks, of Monroe county. Hannah is a large black young wench, about 26 years of age, middling thick lips, and as near as I recollect, a small scar on her left wrist. When she went away had on a white homespun frock, and carried with her a calico, and one other frock, not recollected. Any person taking up said negro woman and lodging her in any jail so that I can get her shall be handsomely rewarded, and all reasonable expenses paid.

ELIPHARET HALE.

$14 2w.§ *Jailor Warren county, Geo.*

Printing,

Neatly executed at this Office.

POETRY.

FROM THE NEW YORK AMERICAN.

A REFLECTION.

If those bright orbs that gem the night,
Be each a blissful dwelling sphere,
Where kindred spirits re-unite
Whom fate has torn asunder here—
How sweet it were at once to die,
And leave this dreary world afar—
Meet soul and soul, and cleave the sky,
And soar away from star to star!

But, oh! how dark! how drear and lone,
Would seem the brightest world of bliss,
If, wandering through each radiant one,
We failed to meet the loved of this!
If there no more those ties could twine,
Which death alone had power to sever,
Those stars would then in mockery shine
More hateful—as they shine forever!

It cannot be! each hope and fear
That lights the eye, or clouds the brow,
Proclaims there is a happier sphere
Than the bleak world which claims us now;
There is a voice, by sorrow heard,
When heaviest weighs life's galling chain,
That voice is the Almighty's word!
"The pure in heart shall meet again."

January 21, 1831. MEETA.

Lost,

BETWEEN Dick Street and the Court House, a small Gold *BREAST PIN*, set with hair and pearl, marked on the back J C K. The finder will receive the thanks of the owner by leaving it at the Auction Store. WILLKINGS & CO.

January 13. ‖10tf‖

Hall & Johnson,

OFFER FOR SALE,

25 Tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
1000 lbs. German & English blistered Steel,
1000 do. American do.
1000 do. bar Lead,
125 kegs Nails,
30 crates Crockery,
125 bags Shot,
50 kegs Dupont's Powder,
100 pieces cotton Bagging,
100 coils Rope,
70 kegs white Lead,
10 bbls. Tanner's Oil,
25 dozen Fur Hats,
Also, a good assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Dye Stuffs, Hatter's Trimming, &c.

They invite buyers to call and examine for themselves. *Nov* 11, 1830.

New Grocery Store.

THE Subscriber has taken the New Store next door to Isham Blake & Son, South West corner of Market Square, where he has just opened a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Tin and Crockery Ware.

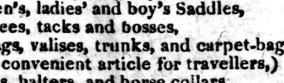
Among many other articles, he has the following:

Dry Goods,	Salt,	Cot'n Yarn,
Sugar,	Iron,	Hats,
Molasses,	Steel,	Cards, Pow-
Coffee,	Cotton Bagging,	der, & Shot.

All of which will be sold at very low prices, for cash or country produce.

HENRY HORN.

December 23, 1830. 7tf.‖



New Store.

THE Subscribers have taken the store recently occupied by Messrs. Nott and Starr, where they intend keeping a first rate assortment of

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Gloves, Hosiery & Umbrellas,

Which they offer as low as can be purchased in this town. *ALSO,*

They will manufacture all kinds of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes of every description, which they will warrant not inferior to any in the State.

N. B. Repairing done in the neatest manner, and at short notice.

GEO. C. HALL & CO.

November 18. §2tf§

Saddlery, &c.

The Subscriber continues at his former stand on Person street, a few doors east of the Cape Fear Bank and directly opposite the brick buildings on Liberty Point, where he manufactures every article connected in his line, of the best materials and in the best manner, and *Repairs* executed with despatch. He has, in addition to his former stock, just received direct from New York, a small but well selected assortment of *SADDLERY and HARDWARE*, perhaps inferior to none now in use. He endeavors to keep a regular supply of articles described below, consisting in part of the following, viz.

Gentlemen's, ladies' and boy's Saddles,
Saddle-trees, tacks and bosses,
Saddle-bags, valises, trunks, and carpet-bags, (a very convenient article for travellers,)
Martingals, halters, and horse collars,
Coach, gig, twig and wagon whips,
Straining, worsted and cotton webs,
Hog skin skirting and sheep skins,
Plated carriage and gig Harness,
Common do do and Carryall do.
Plated, brass, tinned & japanned harness mountings,
Plated and tinned bridles and bridle bits, a variety of every description,
Plated spurs and whip thongs,
Do. moulding and cap-plates,
Stirrup irons, spring and common do.
Saddler's hammers, pincers and knives.

G. W. McDONALD.

Fayetteville, Dec. 14, 1830. ‖6tf.‖

☞ Cash paid for tanned Deer Skins.

Lafayette Bakery.

East end of Mr. McRae's Long Building, in front of the Wagon Yard, Hay Street.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to furnish, at wholesale or retail, any quantity of Bread, Water and Butter Crackers, and Cake. He hopes that many years experience in this business, constant attention, the employment of the best materials only, and low prices, will obtain for him the patronage of the Citizens of Fayetteville, and Merchants and others trading here.

☞Country Merchants will be supplied at the shortest notice, who are invited to call and examine for themselves at his establishment.

EPH'M BOUND.

June 24, 1830. 81-*tf*

For Rent,

A *PEW* in the Episcopal Church, in an eligible situation. Apply at this Office.

March 25. 68tf.

Wanted,

A First rate pair of PATENT BALANCES. Inquire at this Office.

December 1, 1830. ‖4tf.‖

Notice.

THE Subscribers have formed a connection in business in this place, under the Firm of HORTON & HUTTON, and have taken the Store North East corner of Market Square, formerly occupied by Messrs. J. & S. Birdsall, where they will in a few days be opening a very general assortment of

Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery and Glass Ware, Groceries, &c. &c.

Which they will sell low for Cash or Country Produce, and to which they invite the attention of their friends and the public generally.

A. W. HORTON,
GEO. W. HUTTON.

Fayetteville, Nov. 1, 1830. §70tf.§

The Subscriber is now receiving from *Three to Four Hundred Packages of DRY GOODS*, comprising the most SPLENDID and EXTENSIVE Stock he has ever had. The Goods have been bought at the New York Auctions, mostly at package sales, with much diligence and care, and will be sold by wholesale or retail, at extremely low prices.

JOHN McARN.

September 16, 1830. ‖93tf.‖

30,000 Lbs. choice *BACON*, for sale for cash or on time.

Also, 6 saw mill *CRANKS*.

JOHN M. DOBBIN.

June 24, 1830. 81-tf.

Private Boarding.

THE Subscriber has taken that elegant and commodious house recently occupied as the State Bank, where a few genteel boarders would be taken on moderate terms.

Also, having good Stables, well supplied with Provender, he will accommodate transient persons, who may wish to stop a few days in town.

JORDAN HOWELL.

Removal.

I HAVE removed my Store to Gillespie street, in the house recently occupied by Messrs. Nott & Sumner, a few doors south of Market Square, where I intend keeping a choice supply of Table Necessaries and other articles in the Grocery line, which will be sold low for cash.

JORDAN HOWELL.

Fayetteville, Oc. 27, 1830. §99tf§

LEATHER & SHOE STORE,

PERSON STREET,

THREE Doors East of Market Square.

I AM now opening a very extensive assortment of *BOOTS and SHOES*, embracing every variety of kind, and offer them by the case, dozen or retail, at prices *less than usual*, for *cash only*.

ALSO,

Sole and Upper Leather,
Skirting and Harness do.
Best Philadelphia Calf Skins,
Lining Skins and Bindings,
Best Cochineal Coach Linings,
Do. blue and black do. do.
Black Mor. Skins and Hatter's Linings,
Brushes and Fancy Baskets,

Shoe Thread, Blacking, Trunks, &c. &c.

The MANUFACTURING BUSINESS is carried on extensively, and every pains taken to please our cusotmers.

Also,

An assortment of *Fur and Wool HATS*, by the dozen or at retail.

☞A few cases latest fashion *first quality HATS*, wide and narrow brims, at retail.

WM. L. HAWLEY.

Fayetteville, October 21. 98tf.

For Sale,

80 Pieces cotton Bagging,
30 barrels Irish Potatoes,
4 hhds. Sugar,
20 bags Coffee,
40 kegs White Lead,
40 sacks Liverpool Salt,

HENRY L. JONES.

December 9. ‖5tf.‖

A New Supply.

THE Subscriber has just returned from New York with a splendid assortment of *Seasonable Fancy*

Dry Goods, GROCERIES, &c.

which he will sell cheap for cash or country produce, at his Store, South East corner of Market Square.

SAMUEL FERGUSON.

Fayetteville, April 29. 73 tf.

W. Whitehead,

OFFERS FOR SALE

15 Hhds. good Sugar,
3 ditto. prime Coffee,
40 bags Coffee, some very low priced,
22 hhds. Molasses,
70 kegs cut Nails,
50 casks best quality Stone Lime,
20 bbls. Mackerel,
10 boxes window glass, 8 by 10.
8 bbls. green Copperas,
Alum and Liverpool Salt,
A good assortment of Castings,
Iron; American, and English,
Blistered & German Steel,
Cotton bagging and bale rope,
Powder, shot, and Lead,
Alum, Indigo, Madder and Logwood.

Sugar, Coffee, &c. &c.

15 Hds. prime Porto Rico Sugar,
50 bags green Coffee,
30 barrels Mackerel,
10 demijohns of superior Port Wine,
10 bbls. N. E. Rum, for sale by

WILLKINGS & CO.

June 24, 1830. 81tf.

BOOKS

FOR Sunday Schools and Juvenile Libraries, published by the American Sunday School Union, for sale by

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

10 Barrels Tanner's OIL,
Lamp Oil,
50 kegs fresh ground White Lead,
For sale by JOHN HUSKE.

March 24, 1830. 68tf.

THE CHARTER OF THE

Rail Road Company,

Neatly printed in pamphlet form, for sale at this Office.

Fresh Fall & Winter Goods.

THE Subscriber is now opening a very general and fashionable assortment of Fall and Winter

GOODS,

Consisting of French, English, Italian, Swiss, German and American DRY GOODS, some of superior quality, all of which will be sold at moderate prices.

HENRY L. JONES.

November 18, 1830. §2tf§

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received from New York and Philadelphia, a large and elegant supply of *NEW GOODS* suitable for the season, which he offers at wholesale or retail *as low* as any Goods of the *same quality* can be purchased in this market. His stock consists of an extensive assortment of

Dry Goods,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Groceries and choice Liquors,
Hardware, Hats, Shoes and Castings,
China, Glass and Crockery Ware, &c.

ARCH'D. CAMPBELL.

Fayetteville, N. C. October 14, 1830. §92tf§

Removal.

Fayetteville Dyeing Establishment.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Citizens of Fayetteville and the public in general, that he is now removing the above Establishment from the old stand on Hay Street to Liberty Point, where the Dyeing, Scouring, and Bleaching will hereafter be carried on. Having now on hand a choice assortment of Dye Stuffs, no pains shall be spared in order to please customers. Piece goods of all descriptions, together with ladies' and gentlemen's garments of every kind, will be scoured, dyed or re-dyed, and handsomely finished, according to order. Leghorn, grass and straw Hats cleaned, whitened and pressed, with a polish and complexion inferior to none. Merino shawls, silks, gauzes, &c., bleached and nicely finished. Particular attention will be paid to country customers, and their parcels forwarded to any part of the State. Moderate prices, good work, together with quick dispatch, he hopes will secure him a continuance of that patronage heretofore so liberally bestowed.

HAMILTON MITCHELL.

Fayetteville, Oct. 7, 1830. §96tf.§

HENRY BRAMBERT,

Merchant Tailor,

(From Richmond, Virginia,)

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Fayetteville and its vicinity, that he has taken the brick store on Green street, opposite Dr. Benjamin Robinson's, where he is prepared to execute all orders in his line, and assures those who may favour him with their custom, that no pains shall be spared to give general satisfaction, and hopes by strict attention to merit a share of public patronage. All orders will be thankfully received and well executed.

The Subscriber has received a handsome assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.

Also, he will constantly keep on hand an assortment of ready made CLOTHING.

☞N. B. Uniforms of every description made in the neatest style.

Gentlemen's *STOCKS* of every description, made to order and at the shortest notice.

On hand, Gentlemen's Stocks, linen Collars, Cravattings, Suspenders, &c. &c.

Fayetteville, Oct. 20, 1830. §98tf.§

JOHN LIPPITT,

Commission Agent, Fayetteville N. C.

HAS taken the Store on Green street, formerly occupied by Hugh McLaurin, Esq., and offers his services for the sale and purchase of produce.—Particular attention paid to receiving and forwarding Goods, on reasonable terms.

March 10, 1830. 66tf.

Anson Hotel,

WADESBOROUGH, N. CAROLINA.

THE Subscriber returns his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support he has heretofore received, and in soliciting a continuance of those favors, assures those who may visit this place in Court weeks, as well as Travellers and persons of pleasure, that they will find at this Establishment comfortable accommodations; his arrangements being such as to enable him in future to devote more of his own personal attention to the Establishment; he therefore begs leave to assure all those who may have the goodness to call on him, that no pains will be spared on his part, to render their situation as comfortable as possible.

His Table will be furnished with the best the country and market affords. His Bar will be constantly supplied with the choicest of Domestic Liquors. His Stables are large, and shall be attended with experienced and honest Ostlers, and the best provender &c.

INGOE D. CASH.

Wadesborough, Feb. 4, 1829. 10tf.

JOHN LIPPITT,

COMMISSION AGENT,

HAS just received on consignment, and will sell low for cash or barter,

Hhds. Molasses, (superior)
Bbls. brown and loaf Sugar,
Bags Coffee and Pepper,
Do. Filberts and Almonds,
Boxes Chocolate, Soap and Muscatel Raisins,
Gunpowder, Young Hyson and Hyson Teas, in 6 and 7 lb. boxes,
Kegs cut Nails,
¼ qr. casks Malaga Wine,
Cheese, Shot, (assorted)
Casks fresh Rice,
Mackarel, No. 3.

March 10, 1830. 66tf.

20 Casks unslacked LIME and
10 barrels Irish POTATOES, for sale by

JOHN HUSKE.

February 17, 1830. 63-tf.

N. Carolina Law Books.

THE Subscriber has just received, and will keep constantly for sale, the following works,

The Revisal of the Laws of North Carolina, price	$10 00
Chief Justice Taylor's Continuation of the same, (up to 1826)	2 00
Taylor's Digest of the Law relative to Executors & Administrators, &c.	1 50
Haywood's Manual,	5 00
Martin's Treatise on do. do.	2 00
Potter's Justice, (new Edition, 1828)	3 00
Militia Laws,	40

E. J. HALE.

For Sale.

15,000 Lbs. Bacon.
4,500 Bushels Salt,
100 Sides Sole leather, by

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

April 14, 1830.

BLANKS,

Of all kinds, neatly printed, are kept constantly for sale at this office.

Lafayette Hotel,

HAY STREET,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA.

RICHD COCHRAN

HAS taken the above Stand recently occupied by Mr. Wm. Tracy, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage, the conducting of this Establishment is placed under the superintendance and controul of his

Father and Mother,

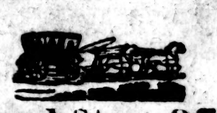
Who will endeavor to give general satisfaction. The Hotel is in a central situation, spacious and well furnished.

He deems it unnecessary to expatiate upon the various inducements which this House presents to Travellers, or to make a profession of extraordinary merit on the occasion.

For *BOARDERS* or *TRAVELLERS* who wish to be retired, there is a House detached from the Hotel, not far from the seat of business and contiguous to the Court House, which affords comfortable and pleasant Lodging Rooms.

A *BATHING HOUSE* is attached to the premises, where a Cold or Warm Bath will be furnished on short notice.

July 31.



General Stage Office.

THE *only* general authorized Stage Office is kept at the above Hotel, which the following Stages arrive at and depart from, *by order of the Proprietors:*

Camden, Columbia, Augusta, Charleston, Raleigh and Petersburg Stages, daily.

Norfolk Stage, departs every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday.

Wilmington Stage, departs Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Western Stage, Rockingham, Wadesborough, &c. arrives on Thursday and departs on Saturday.

Passengers are certain of securing seats in any of the above Stages, and receiving correct information as to the several routes. R. COCHRAN.

☞ As statements have been made, and are made, calculated to deceive and mislead the Public, and Travellers particularly, the Proprietor of the above Hotel, with the consent and approbation of the Proprietors of the Several Stages, subjoins the following certificates:

Mr. Cochran,—We have received your note of this date, and have in reply to say, that we consider the Lafayette Hotel as our Stage Office, agreeably to our letter to you of the 1st August, 1828.

C. & P. MALLETT,
Proprietors of Charleston, Camden, and Tarborough Stages.

March 28, 1829.

The Lafayette Hotel is our only authorised Stage Office where seats can be taken.

O. & D. SALTMARSH,
Proprietors Raleigh and Petersburg Stages.
R. W. LATIMER,
Proprietor Wilmington Stage.
D. A. DAVIS,
Agent Western Stage.

Fayetteville, April 2. 1829.

JAMES MARTINE,

COPPER, TIN, & SHEET IRON MANUFACTURER,

Hay Street, a few doors east of Mess. Hall & Johnson,

BEING thankful for the liberal encouragement he has received, begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has commenced the Tin business, and having employed first rate workmen, flatters himself that he will be enabled to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom. He has on hand, and offers on the most reasonable terms, *STILLS* of various sizes, from 35 to 120 gallons, Hatter's Kettles and Stampers, a general assortment of Brazier's Copper and Bottoms Bolt Copper, Copper and Iron Rivets, Rod Iron from 3-16 to 7-8, also Sheet Iron, and every article in his line, with a general assortment of

Copper & Tin Ware,

And will continue to manufacture, of the best materials and workmanship, every article in his line, at a short notice. ☞ Orders from the Country thankfully received and promptly attended to.

☞ Cash paid for old Copper and Pewter.

Fayetteville, Nov. 24—51-tf

Wanted,

A First rate *TIN PLATE WORKER*. To such an one constant employment and liberal wages will be given by applying to

JAMES MARTINE.

January 28.

To the Afflicted.

Hadlock's Vegetable Powder.

FOR THE DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

THE Proprietor of this Medicine, after repeated trials of its virtues, which have been attended with the most signal success, now offers it to those who are afflicted by the wasting diseases which it is designed to relieve, in full confidence that it will be found efficacious, particularly if taken in the *incipient* stages of those diseases. For two years past, this Medicine has been prepared in the form of a powder, and taken as an infusion, with the most happy success. Among its most prominent qualities the following may be mentioned, as entitled to particular consideration. It promotes that gentle perspiration which is deemed healthy, and checks those sweats which are morbid and pernicious. It relieves chronic affections, and congestion of the lungs, by giving force to the languid circulation. It assauges cough. It promotes a free and mild expectoration. It removes pain from the chest. It relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration. It corrects obstinate costiveness, and thus leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Thus, it is found, that those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs, readily yield to this powerful remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and that it restores the patient to that bodily vigour, which that cruel disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, would very speedily destroy.

Certificates respecting the virtues of this medicine will accompany each bottle. Price $1 per bottle or $9 per dozen.

JAMES HADLOCK.

Fayetteville, N. C. June 17, 1830.—80-tf.

A General assortment of Bibles, Common Prayer Books, Tracts and Sunday School Books, adapted to the use of the Episcopal Church, can be had by applying to the Rev'd. William D. Cairns, Wilmington, General Agent of the Episcopal Bible, Common Prayer Book, Tract and Missionary Society of North Carolina. *Also*, Bishop Heber's Life—Standard Works, Churchman's Almanac, and all the Publications of the Protestant Episcopal Press.

November 25, 1830. ‖3tf‖

Mansion Hote

MRS. BARGE

Begs leave to inform her fr
and the public generally, that she
ken that well known House, the
SION HOTEL, Hay Street, Fayetteville, N.
na, and has it now open for the reception of
ers and Travellers.

This extensive Establishment has been
much improved, and is well furnished. The
Rooms, Chambers and Parlors for private
are airy and pleasantly situated, and Travel
enjoy all that privacy and quiet in this House
they could obtain in private lodgings.

Rooms and other
forts are at all times r
Stage Passengers, and
in private conveyances. The TABLE and Ba
furnished with the best that can be procured
Stables, well stored with every thing neces
the convenience and satisfaction of Travel
under the management of careful Ostlers,
vacant lots adjoining, are attached to the Ho

A READING ROOM and BATHS, warm or cold
so attached to the Establishment.

MRS. BARGE hopes for a continuance of
patronage which she has always received fr
public. She hopes to merit an increase of
the superiority of her present establishment
her increased desire to accommodate her fri
from the very moderate charges which she w

Fayetteville, June 30, 1830.

New Store,

On the South East corner of Market Sq

P. DAILEY

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Fa
ville and the public generally, that he is re
ceiving from New York and Philadelphia, a la
well selected assortment of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

Hardware and Cutlery, Hats, Sh

AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES,

ALL of which were selected by himself with t
most care, expressly for this market, and prin
for cash, which enables him to sell much c
than is usual in Fayetteville.

AMONG HIS ASSORTMENT ARE THE FOLLOWIN

Superfine blue and black Cloths
Brown, olive and steel mixed do.
Blue, Oxford, silver and steel mixed Satinetts,
Merseilles, swansdown, valencia, cut velvet, a
Vestings,
Green, yellow, red and white Flannels,
Merino and gauze do.
Rose Blankets, 7 4 to 14-4,
Duffle and pont do of all qualities and sizes,
Camlet and plaid Cloaks,
Blue, black, brown, crimson, grey and olive
Black Bombazine and Bombazette, a great v
Brown and bleached Domestica, all qualities,
Domestic Ginghams and apron Check,
Bed Tick, 4-4 and 6 4,
Black and coloured cassimere Shawls,
Long and square merino do.
Gotton Handkerchiefs of all qualities,
Silk flag and bandanna Hkfs, some very sup
Rich figured Gros de Naples Shawls,
Gauze and barege do. of all qualities,
Embroidered crape and Thibet do.
Black Italian Cravats,
Ladies' black and white English and Fren
Do do do do Hos
Satin, Levantine Sinchews and Sarsnets,
Blk and col'd Gros de Naples, a beautiful assor
Black Italian Lustring and black Mode,
Black, white, blue, pink and straw coloured S
Do do do do do do Flore
Blk & col'd Mandarine, new article for ladies'
Elegantines and Palmarines, do do
Canton, Nankin, and Italian Crapes,
A handsome assortment of bonnet Ribbons,
Do do of cap and belt do.
No. 1 to 16 black and coloured Taffeta do.
1 to 16 do do satin do.
Gimps, piping Cord, and artificial Flowers,
Black and coloured sewing Silks,
Black and white bobbinet Veils,
Bobbinet Lace, Edging and Footing,
Lace Colleretts and Tippits, some very fine,
Thread Lace and Edging, an elegant assortm
Plain and figured Swiss Muslin, do do.
Do do book, mull and Jaconet do.
4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 Cambrics,
Garment and furniture Dimity,
A large and beautiful assortment of Calicoes
very fine
French and English Ginghams
Black, white and col'd worsted and cotton H
Cotton and silk Umbrellas
Tortoise shell, tuck and side Combs
Horn do. do. do.
Thread and cotton Tape and Bobbin
Spool and ball Cotton, thread and cotton Fl
Inserting Trimmings, an elegant assortment
Irish Linen, Russia and table Diaper
Lawn and linen cambric Hkfs, &c. &c.

Hardware & Cutlery.

Knives and Forks, a good assortment
Pen and pocket Knives
Scissors, Pins and Needles
Spectacles, Awl Blades and fish Hooks
Bread and Tea Trays
Razors and Razor Straps
Coat, vest and suspender Buttons
Fowling and Duck Guns, Pistols
Single and double roler Gun Locks
Stock, Pad, and Chest Locks
Coffee Mills and Waffle Irons
Swede and English Iron, of all sizes

Hats & Shoes.

Men's super black and drab beaver Hats
Do. low priced do. do.
Wool Hats, a good assortment.
Men's and Boy's Leather and Fur Caps
Do do calf skin Shoes and Boutees
Do do pegged and sewed do and Brog
Ladies' and Misses black Prunella, Morocco s
skin Shoes
Do do white and coloured Prunella do.

Groceries.

Coffee and Sugar, of all kinds
Liverpool and Turks Island Salt
Pepper, Spice and Ginger
Madeira, Teneriffe and Malaga Wines
French Brandy and W. I. Rum
Spanish and American Cigars
Cavendish and common Tobacco, and many
articles too tedious to mention.

☞Country Merchants and others would d
to call and examine the above assortment.
Subscriber is determined to sell low for c
country produce.

Fayetteville, September 9, 1830.

GALES'S NORTH CAROLI

ALMANACK,

FOR

1831,

RECEIVED and for sale, wholesale and re
the Publishers' prices, by

E. J. HAL

Fayetteville, October 7, 1830.

Bills of Exchange for $2